DEMOCRATIC ECONOMIES AND HOW JOHN J. FITZGERALD OF NEW YORK WILL LEAD BATTLE

As Chairman of Committee on Appropriations He Will Have Charge of Issue.

By JAMES B. MORROW.

Going to the mantelpiece of his plainly furnished sitting-room, which he hires by the month, John Joseph Fitzgerald pointed to a group photograph of a mother and her six children

"Those are the youngsters," he said, mixing some pride and considerable af-fection with his smile, "who keep me with the fundamental questions of life. They are ultimate consumers, and their appetites, I am glad to say, couldn't

appearance, John Joseph looks ugh like Theodore Roosevelt to be ounger and smaller brother, though ustache is redder, his half is blonder and thinner, and his eyes are grayer, but not so round or sarge. While he lacks Roosevelt's vocal energy and fluency, he is a ready man of flaming words, and will be heard all over the land from now n until after the campaign of 1912.

The Democrats will center their voices and efforts next year on tariff reform the cost of living, and the tyranny of the trusts. Economy, however, as a reg-ular quadrennial issue will not be over-Fitzgerald, as chairman of the minities on Appropriations in the buse of Representatives, will attempt reduce national expenses during the first regular session of the Sixty-second es, which convenes in December ce by figures that the Repub ans and Democrats have been extravagant, but he will omit the latter from censure. Underwood, of Alabama will write the campaign tariff bills. Fitz-gerald, of New York, will try to excite the country with his tables of dire sta-listics and by waving the red flag of the auctioneer on the front steps of the National Treasury.

Knows Value of Money.

Aside from political ambitions and out-side of political considerations, it is well to have a poor man with six children at the head of the House Committee on Appropriations. Such a man has a prac-tical knowledge of the value of money. His own mathematics are reduced to cents, and the price of shoes becomes a personal problem. The word "millions" instinctively associated with himself, even while he is tinancing for his country and is thinking of battle ships, har-bers, and public buildings. Tawney, of Minnesota, formerly a blacksmith, now a lawyer without property, who is to be displaced by Fitzgerald, has fought bravely and intelligently against prodi-gality. Holman, of Indiana, weasel-eyed, chewing invessarily, an economical reshewing incessantly, an economical per son in rusty black, was called a skin in rusty black, was caused and was generally despised, but he and the United States many millions and rasping

the real economy issue of his party next year, no matter what may be said of his motives, and Fitzgerald, parliamentarian and Lemonral theorems and the control of the matter and the control of the matter The expenditures of the matter and the control of the con

"I remembered something had about his self-training in the House of Commons," Fitzgerald told me, walking away from the mantelpiece and the group photograph and sitting down at his deak. "Fox owned up to speaking each night but two during his first five years in Parliament, and, looking back, was sorry that he had not spoken every night. So I followed Fox in one reaped, at least, and was regarded, I know, as a nulsance. Old members are indugent when a new member merely wants to take the floor and make a speech, but if he attempts to help run the business of the House he is thought to be an unbearditions and became a bore. I now realise; but by daily practice I learned a good deal about inwinaking."

The eater Fitzgerald, who came from Ireland when a child, and Hugh Mc-Laughlin, the boss of Brooklyn, worked together in politica. Dying, Fitzgerald that the first fit is family in lean circumstances, John Doseph was itx yours old. "I was weakly," he said, "and remember going that Congress shall set saids great in the salt of the origin and have the states do some of the work now guishes many preparations.

Some Queer Extracts.

Unofficially rated, yet rill in use, are epiptyalin, a fermentative substance found the salty which helps a patient to convert starch into destrine; sharp oil on and sateshale oil, extracted from the live we are onstantly expanding in new directions.

We are legislating against impure food the House he is thought to be an unbearditions and became a bore. I now realise; but by daily practice I learned a good deal about inwinding in the salty when he had the salty was a start of the blood of dogs and in the salty was started from the blood of dogs and in the salty was started from the blood of dogs and in the salty was started from the blood of collections.

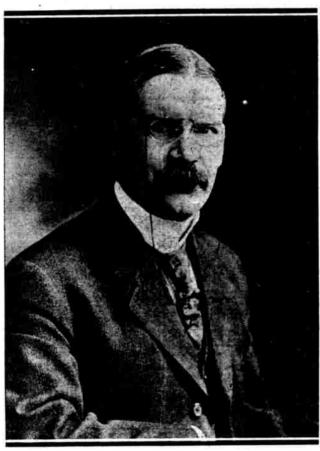
"In my State the taxpayers are entire and the provided to the salty was a specific for consumption. In t something that Fox said about his self-training in the House of Commons," Fitzgerald told me, walk-

from one doctor's office to another to be examined and given medicine. I sold that the purity of the water supply newspapers in the streets to earn money for many towns and cities may be for a pair of rubber boots. When I was secured. The State of New York, by

for a pair of rubber boots. When I was seleven years of age I was sent to the a very large expenditure in the Adiron-Sacred Heart Academy, which was in to leave the city and get pure air and the country. The doctors said I ought to leave the city and get pure air and plenty of sunshine. At fourteen I returned to New York and entered Manhattan College, being helped financially by a relative. Then I read law, working for all kinds of local projects. I think in an effice at \$\mathbb{L}\$ a week and attending lectures daily.

"Those who knew me were amazed, and amused, I suppose, when they heard what I was doing. I might get along in medicine or in one of the realing in prospective. I that ligious orders of my church, they said, but I was timid and clumsy at speech

NEW YORK'S AGGRESSIVE DEMOCRAT.



REPRESENTATIVE JOHN J. FITZGERALD.

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And the Cost of the work would at the saved the United States many millions of dollars by his unwearled and rasping objections. The Serate, heretofore led his millionalizes, has increased appropriations, and not reduced them.

This is a billion-dollar country. Thomas B. Beed exclaimed, in excusing the money bills of the Fifty-first Congress. Since then it has grown to be a two-billion-dollar country and Tawney predicts that it will be a four-billion-dollar country within a few years if the pressure for public funds continues. The matter is brought home to every man or woman, whether a worker or an owner of troperty, by the certainty that if expenses are not kept in check new taxes will have to be hald and collected. It does not follow that a tax on incomes will be paid by the rich and well-to-do-exclusively.

One of the accepted principles of respectable existence is that every one should pay for what he choice or uses. The principle is strongly established in Congress. No man of spirit, it is argued, wants his food, clothing, or rent for mothing. Nor should he accept government can be a form of charity, as bread is given to the hald and redlected in the mother of the connected with the Cantolites and was active in several societies and was active in several societies and was active in several societies connected with the Cantolite of the consent. The Boss's as we all called him they may for what he choice of the connected with the cantolities and was active in several societies and was active in several societies and was active in several societies connected with the Cantolite of the connected with the Cantolite of the connected with the connected with the Cantolite of the connected with the Cantolite of the connected with the Cantolite of the connected with the connected with the connected with the connected with the connected with

and then tell a story. If the delegation into an aristocracy by methods of tax and it seems to allow a story and get his answer. Like all though the army and navy of Great Britation. An income tax, and it seems to allow a story and get his answer. Like all though the army and navy of Great Britation. An income tax, and it seems to allow a story and get his answer. Like all though the army and navy of Great Britation. An income tax, and it seems to the story and get his answer. Like all though the army and navy of Great Britation. An income tax, and it seems to the story and get his answer. Like all though the army and navy of Great Britation. An income tax, and it seems to the story and get his answer. Like all though the army and navy of Great Britation. An income tax, and it seems to the story and get his answer. Like all though the army and navy of Great Britation. An income tax, and it seems to the story and get his answer. Like all though the army and navy of Great Britation. An income tax, and it seems to the policion of tax and the story and get his answer. Like all though the army and navy of Great Britation. An income tax, and it seems to the story and get his answer. Like all though the story and get his answer. Like all though the story and get his answer. Like all though the story and get his answer. Like all though the treatment and the story and get his answer. Like all though the treatment and the story and get his answer. Like all though the story and get his answer. Like all though the residue of the story and get his answer. Like all though the story and get his answer. Like all though the residue of the shorter time the shorter time allowed an and Brooklyn, he shad worked his way in the face of the finances of the his cheek the shorter time the shorter time the shorter time all arge purt of his adaly wages or income for pitches. The story in the story and get his story

motives, and Fitzgerald, parliamentarian and Democrat, thoroughly understands his business. He has been studying government finances for twelve years, beginning at the very outset of his carces in the House of Representatives. Coming to Congress at the age of twenty-six, he discovered, so he says, that the men of commanding influence understood parliamentary law—that is, how and when to get things done—and how the money of the government is obtained and distributed. Thus he immediately specialized in rules and appropriations.

"I remembered something that Fox."

"I remembered something that Fox."

Make the States Spend Money. extracted from the giands of the musk deer. It goes to the whale for the sper-maceti employed in numerous continents; to the liver of the codfish for the oil so widely and so reluctantly swallowed in wasting diseases; to flies for the burning powers and to bees for the wax that help make up a first-class fly blister; and to the tiny red cochineal insect, pulverized, for the bright red color that distin-gulates many preparations.

Make the States Spend Money.

revels in ham and eggs and takes a pepsin tablet to escape the dire results con-verts himself into a genuine cannibal. But medicine has to go further afield

modic and stimulant in the exhaustion of typhoid fever. It uses a musk that is

ain are almost three times larger than our own. Because European countries are draining their tressuries and grinding the faces of their taxpayers, we must limitate them, now that we are a werld ing the faces of their taxpayers, we must limitate them, now that we are a werld (Cogyright, 1911, by James B, Morrow.)

airge part of his daily wages or income on end of the continent to the other. The curriew, the crane, and the cathird cerns to look after in their long trips, be a commission in lunacy to sit upon but no amount of stopping here and have become the sole pretections.

"In the meanwhile," I asked, 'what would we be doing? It took England

about \$150,000.000. It does nothing else. Appropriations for the army, the navy, the Indians, the Post-office Department, the Department of Agriculture, and for ivers and harbors are prepared by other committees. Primarily, those committees were created to consider legislation pertaining to the various government dewere created to consider legislation pertaining to the various government departments. As it is, most of their time is now given to the writing of bills approprighting money. Furthermers, the Naval Committee, by a perfectly natural process, has become the representative of the army, and so on. It seems to me that all appropriations, with the exception, perhaps, of those for rivers and harbors, should emanate from one committee, which would examine the estimates of the different departments and write its bill in a full understanding of the revenues of the government and the government and the government legitimate needs. Responsibility would be not be centralized, and not scattered. Money, I am sure, would be saved. And all interests, I think, would be certain of fair treatment. "Pifty years ago the total, expenditures of the government amounted to \$65.56,000. Them ty-five years ago the year and our scheme of coast defenses. Militarism is a disease of nations. The germ came over the ocean after we went to warm with Spain. We have been suffering financially ever since. As an everyday proposition, if a man were to spend a large part of his daily wages or income for pistols, guns, and bowle knives, the shariff ultimately would get the residue of the review, the care, and the califier on meeting places: but when the mating season was at hand they were already far on their way northward.

Many times the whole subject of bird migration has been explained by ornitologists as being due to the appetite of things who make these long flights. There are birds that will added to be a the califier of the feathered things who make these long flights. There are birds that will added a popular and noted who may be the care of a fox squirrel; by the days when the great wheat is tall enough the bears of a fox squirrel; by the days when the great wheat is tall enough the bears of a fox squirrel; by the days when the great wheat is tall enough the bears of a fox squirrel; by the days when the great wheat is tall enough the bears of

LIKE INGREDIENTS OF WITCHE'S CAULDRON

CALL OF THE NORTHLANDS NOW SOUNDS ITS MESSAGE TO THE BIRDS OF MIGRATION

ior of the Philippines. We ought to have a navy and an army, of course, but there is no sensible teason why we should waste our money in struting up and down the earth carrying swords and guns and wearing feathers in our hats. We are not soldlers or sailors, but farmers, mechanics, and business men.

"The pirrase, 'be prepared for war, sounds very patriote, but it is mostly professional and commercial. The manufacturers of guns, ammunition, battle ships and armor plate, together with their sailesmen and lawyers and our army and naval officers, are the chief exponents of the spolicy of preparation. It congress listened to and followed the counsel of military experts the Treasury war with them, you understand, means popertunity for heroic deeds and personal advancement. Also, they are naturally proud of their profession. So are lawyers and physicians. But experts can be extravagant and visionary. Occasionally they are funny.

"I went down the Chesapeake Bay once as a member of a committee, Military genilemen had pressed upon Congres the urgent necessity of building and fortifying an island between Cape Charles and Cape Henry. There was a shoal, they said, that could be pieced out with coment and masonry. When we got down there, however, we discovered that the military experts did not know whether the shoal was mud, sand, or rock. But they had the cost figured out.

"Suppose, said one of them, that Great Ritain and England should declare war on the United States." The supposition was rather grotesque, but I did not want to be impolite and so kept quiet. They would put an army of 100,000 men on transports, the expert went on solemnly to say, 'and send it to Cuba. Prom Cuba the army would be brought right into Chesapeake Bay and disendered the supposition was rather grotesque, but I did not want to be impolite and so kept quiet. They would put an army of 100,000 men on transports, the expert went on solemnly to say, 'and send it to Cuba. Prom Cuba the army would be brought right into Chesapeake Bay and disendered th

Men have been studying the mystery of bird flight since the days of Leonardo da Vinci. Langley, builder of the first "The meanwhile, I asked, "what would we be doing? It took Encisand three years to get 10000 mes into Africa, other than the service of the se

priations prepares supply bills for great filers are going North. At the four \$330,000,000. It does nothing else, and five thousand feet level they have portations for the army, the navy, et their wings aslant and pointed their nidans, the Poet-office Department, stubby beaks toward the Hudson Bay country. Behind them a tremendous cloud of slower-winged bird life is making its leisurely way northward to the fields and orchards, the meadows and the groves of the wheat and the apple

The queer things we use in medicine in cockroach, which is useful in affections lepsy, appears the same old toad still the United States—relics, most of them, of the kidneys.

The queer things we use in medicine in cockroach, which is useful in affections lepsy, appears the same old toad still flourishing in the modern pharmacopeia, over the control of the kidneys.

The queer things we use in medicine in cockroach, which is useful in affections lepsy, appears the same old toad still flourishing in the modern pharmacopeia, over the cockroach which is useful in affections lepsy, appears the same old toad still flourishing in the modern pharmacopeia, over the cockroach which is useful in affections lepsy, appears the same old toad still flourishing in the modern pharmacopeia, over the cockroach which is useful in affections lepsy, appears the same old toad still flourishing in the modern pharmacopeia, over the cockroach which is useful in affections lepsy, appears the same old toad still flourishing in the modern pharmacopeia, over the cockroach which is useful in affections lepsy, appears the same old toad still flourishing in the modern pharmacopeia, over the cockroach which is useful in affections lepsy appears the same old toad still flourishing in the modern pharmacopeia, over the cockroach which is useful in affections lepsy appears the same old toad still flourishing in the modern pharmacopeia, over the cockroach which is useful in affections lepsy appears the same old toad still the cockroach which is useful in affections lepsy appears the same old toad still the cockroach which is useful in affections lepsy appears the same old toad still the cockroach which is useful in affections lepsy appears the same old toad still the cockroach which is useful in affections lepsy appears the same old toad still the cockroach which is useful in affections lepsy appears the same old toad still the cockroach which is useful in affection which it is useful in affection which it is to the cockroach which is useful in affe Over in England the tincture made from the red or wood, ant is valued as a cure for gout as well as rheumatism; the potato bug, in extract, is used for back pains and trembling of the limbs. To homeopaths has been credited the use of the familiar ladybug as a cure for toothache and neuralgia; of the hornet for swellings of the eyes and the face, and of the bodies of cockroaches, crushed in alcohol, for sore throat and erysipelas. In the "chemists" shops, sometimes, old bettles can still be seen, containing the dried bodies of earwigs, which were popular as a nerve tonic more than 100 years ago, and of wood lice, which were administered in cases of jaundice.

Go back another century or two and "Those queer remedies," explained Prof. Remington, "are all we have remaining of the horrible things included in the dis-

Remington, "are all we have remaining of the horrible things included in the dispensatory of the ancient days, and they are steadily being reduced in number and frequency of use. Medicine has long since learned its lesson of employing the active principle of the drug administered, and of using only those substances which have, in their essential natures, remedial effects independent of the old horrors and fables as to character and virtues. "Yet there is one modern tendency in medicine which, quite apart from the queernesses that linger because of some intrinsic merit they are thought to possess, is bringing us back toward the ancient coplousness of dose in certain drugs. Not a few physicians, in prescribing drugs liable to lead to dangeroum by means of infusions or dilutions, and so make the patient take a maximum of stuff which might well have been swallowed in smaller apparent quantity. The object is to make it impossible for the patient to overdose himself, and so asfeguard him from becoming a slave to that particular drug.

"But this is only a matter of form, an expedient in prescription, and it doesn't argue in the least for any general return to the old decoctions, either in volume or substance. Those treak remedies we have scaped from will never overtake us again; and those still with us are being gradually eliminated from our practice."

A Charehiess Town.

ago, and of wood lice, which were adninistered in cases of jaundice.

Go back another century or two and
one nestra the time when William Penn
salled from England to found his colony
in the New World, and was solicitous to
include in his library the very latest,
most reliable work on the practice of
medicine as embodied in "Schroeder's
Dispensatory." It is worth more than
\$1,000 now, and Penn's own copy is in the
library of Prof. Joseph P. Remington,
dean of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and chairman of the committee of
revision of the pharmacopels of the United States. They made a specialty, in
those days, of drinking the liquors that
sweated from the tombs of the dead, of
boiling mummles and more up-to-date
chryses for the sake of extracts, which
were "good for cough, wind, stopt terms,
and outwardly heal wounds." A fine,
wholesome mummy could be made by
slaughtering a red-haired man twentyfour years of age and drying the flesh.
It may be that this suggestion was the
first of the pure food and drug schemes
formulated, because the author carually
remarks that the modern, red-hasded
mummy flesh "takes us from the fear
that our shop-mummy is the Juice of a
rotten carcass, inspissated and dangerous."

Teads to Oure Drossy. A Churchless Town.

MYSTERIES OF BIRD MIGRATIONS,

How can the frail wings of the tiny warbler carry it from the Hudson Bay country to Southern Mexico in a few days? Where have those birds that are blown on the Tortugas during Gulf storms flown from?

Why do the wild ducks and geese follow the same aerial highways, year after year?

Why does the curlew make a single detour in his fall migration that carries him a thousand miles out of his course?

How can our tiny songbirds keep their sense of direction when flying at a height of three miles after nightfall?

What causes our birds in the Mississippi Valley to winter as far south as Venezuela and the Amazon Valley?

terious sense they are able to set their course across the misty outlines of a continent and fly unerringly from the bayous of Louisiana to the orchards of New England and the wild-rice fringed lakes of Minnesota. The little catbird hardly seems substantial enough to make a long flight from Northern Florida to Southern Maline twice a year. He summers in the orchards and the groves away up North, and when the first frosts set the maples of the North on fire he sets sall for the rice fields and the green groves of the South Atlantic Seaboard. No aviator can set a course better than this diminutive migrant.

Mystery in Sky Lines. erious sense they are able to set their

hereditary sense of direction. Doubtiess the ducks and the geese that dart across our hunting fields and over our carefully concealed blinds among the high weeds by the lake shores have been moving North and South as regularly as clockwork for a few thousand years.

Feels Call of South.

A lone duck, but a season old, if lost from his companions would never stay in the Canadian woods all winter. If reared along the banks of a New England river or in the Hudson Bay country or anywhere else that wild ducks build their neats he would feel that mysterious instinct tugging at his wing muscles before the first flake of snow sifted into the first flake of snow sifted into the reeds around his feeding grounds. The first gray sky and breath of chill wind would wake all the inherited memories that have etched themselves on wild line.

goose brains and wild duck ganglia for goone brains and wild duck ganglia for the last ten thousand years. There would be a flurry in the water, a black object would flap steadily up above the tree tops and set its course southward. In a minute it would be dwindling to a mere speck on the southern horizon. The downy little wild ducks that hide among the grass roots along the summerponds feel the same pull southward as the wise old leader who understands something of decoys, traps, and guns.

GHOSTLY TENANTS HAUNT OLD WASHINGTON HOUSES

a thriving neighborhood is probably a prosaic one, based fundamentally on the fact that the price asked by the landlord for the property is too high. But the popular mind will not be satisfied with prosaic fact, and "ghosts" and "hob-gobblins" are brought in to lend their forlorn structure.

How Report Spreads.

How Report Spreads.

To account for the origin of these tales of haunted houses is sometimes impossible. There is a rumor current among the juveniles of a certain neighborhood that such a house is tenanted by "ghosts" and the youngsters take a fearful delight in daring one another, when the shades of night have made the time propitious, to go up the front steps and peer in at the windows and rings the bell, or inaugurate a game of follow-the-leader in the tangled and weed-covered back garden. Such exciting proceedings are usually terminated by an alarm given by one of the party. Immediately, each youthful member, feeling vividly that a ghost is after him, makes a precipitate rush, and the investigating urchins come together again under the nearest light and tell fearfully of what they have seen, such narratives being generally remarkable for imaginative invention. Some bold and reckless spirits there are, who, ignoring all supernatural subjects whatever, scrawl in chalk on the waits of the haunted house sentences derisive of the terrors of the ghost. An old gentleman of this city, and a member of the Oldest Inhabitants' Associtation, recalls an incident that happened in his young days, which he affirms to be his first and last supernatural experience. It seem that the old mansion in Georgetown once occupied by Baron Bodisco, the Russian minister, was reported and believed to be haunted. The hops in the neighborhood of the house, of which the narrator was one, were in the habit of affecting to despise the ghost, of which they had, nevertheless, a very wholescome fear. This ghost, who seems not to have been remarkable for originality, and who manifested himself by the manner common to his kind, of rapping, but never coming in, had long been the terror of the neighborhood, and hadrendered the mansion he inhabited impassable after nightfull to the nervous. The boys on the occasion in question mounted the front steps and stood on the platform immediately in front of the To account for the origin of these tales

entrance, listening attentively. Sure enough, a distinct rapping was heard as though at one of the upper windows. This was enough. The urchins took the steps in a bound, and never atopped running until they were at a considerable steps in a bound, and never atopped run-ning until they were at a considerable distance from the house of terror. It was afterward ascertained that the ghostly tapping was caused by the branch of a tree which crossed one of the windows, and, moved by the wind, beat against the glass.

Some "Renl" Ghosts.

This experience and its subsequent ex-lanation is probably the counterpart of planation is probably the counterpart of many others, though in some cases the holding high carnival at night in the would, indeed, be difficult to furnish an rooms and driving the tenants away in fear and trembling. Every resident of this city can recall such houses. The story of their existence in the world. explanation is unfortunately left out It diseased imagination, a leve to asto rences witnessed, is sometimes a puz-gling matter. There are, unquestionably, people living in this city who have to the best of their belief lived in haunted houses, in which they are convinced they witnessed the most artounding and unaccountable phenomena.

To recall an instance